days no advance could be made without English education and, as they were poor, they should be given the benefit of half-fee concession. There were a few qualified Chalias in the State Service. They should be encouraged, as it would be a good stimulus to English education among the community. The Member also submitted that the Nagercoil Weaving Institute which was started for the benefit of the weaving community was not working well and suggested that its management be entrusted to a Committee of weavers.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

150. Measures for improving the condition of the Vilakkithala Nair community.

Mr. K. C. Shadananan Nair (Member, Nominated) said that by tradition the women of the community of Vilakkithala Nairs were midwives whose services were largely sought for. But modern requirements were in the direction of scientific training with practical experience. The Member, therefore, requested that 12 women of the community might be trained for two years at the Women and Children's Hospital on a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10 each and that one midwife be attached to each medical institution, including the Ayurveda Vaidyasalas.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

151. Requirements of the Malayala Brahmana Jenmies.

Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaru (Member, Jenmi, Trivandrum Division) expressed the grateful thanks of the Jenmies for one seat accorded to their representative in the expanded Legislative Council and said that the Council reform was a great boon to the people. The Member then described the present deplorable condition of the Malayala Brahmanas in point of English education and submitted that adequate encouragement should be given. As admitted and acted on by Government, it was their duty to promote education among backward communities and take steps to ameliorate their material condition. The progress made by Pulayas, Mahomedans, Ezhavas, &c. during the past few years was solely due to the special interest taken by Government. The position of the Malayala Brahmanas in respect of modern education did not differ much from that of the communities mentioned above They were thankful to Government for what had been done to promote their English education. They had three schools now *viz.*, at Kumaranallur, Thiruvalla and Kunnathur, of which there was only one for English education up to the Third Form standard. The Malayala Brahmanas lived in large numbers in Chirayinkil, Chengannur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha, Alangad and Thodupuzha. Special schools should be opened in those taluks for the benefit of the Malayala Brahmanas. Thirdly, the Member urged that, as an inducement, they should be given the benefit of half-fee concession in schools, like the Mahomedans. Qualified young men of the community should be preferred for appointments in the Government service. For posts for which examination qualification was not required, Malayala Brahmanas should be appointed. In Panchayat Courts, Town Improvement Committees and other public bodies, greater facilities should be provided for taking them in as members. Lastly, Veda teachers in their schools should be men who have passed an examination in that subject and who are able to explain the Vedas to the boys and teach them in the proper way. With a view to enable the boys to study Vedas, it was desirable to make Sanskrit compulsory just like Arabic in Mahomedan Schools.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

152. Concessions to be granted by Government to Malayala Brahmanas in public institutions.

Mr. P. Narayanan Bhattathiri (Member, Jenmi, Quilon Division) bitterly complained that their representations about the objectionable portions in the Jenmi-Kudiyan Report were not yet favourably disposed of and requested that their prayer be granted as early as possible. He then spoke about their backward condition in education and wanted better encouragement being given them. In olden days there were endowments of Malayala Brahmanas for the encouragement of the study

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